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studied the proposals of this school at their best. It seems remarkable that Professor Cleveland in his description (pp. 62, 63) of the proposals of the commercial-assets school failed to mention the guarantee fund for note-issue.

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*Introduction to Business Organization.* By SAMUEL E. SPARLING. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1906. 8vo, pp. xvi+374.

This book is another indication of the growing interest in the systematic study of business. In the introductory part of the work definitions and analysis of business organization are given with considerable attention to the legal aspects and forms of organization. After this introduction Professor Sparling passes to a discussion of such topics as, Business Aspects of Farming, Factory Organization, Factory Cost-Keeping, Commercial Organization, Exchanges, Direct Selling, Wholesaling and Retailing, Advertising, Credits and Collections.

Only an elementary and outline treatment is attempted. But wherever possible the underlying principles of general application are set forth.

The work is clear and readable. While it is not likely to offer much detailed information of value to any thoughtful business man about the organization of his own business, it is likely to prove helpful and suggestive to the student who wants a general view of the field and to the beginner who is studying methods of systematizing his own business.

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*From the Cotton Field to the Cotton Mill: A Study of the Industrial Transition in South Carolina.* By HOLLAND THOMPSON. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1906. 8vo, pp. ix+284.

The character of this descriptive account of the industrial development of South Carolina is sufficiently indicated in its title. It follows the development of the textile industry, as a domestic industry before the war, and since that period as a factory industry. Present conditions are described, and an account is given of wages, cost of living, social life, and agencies of social betterment, child